

***Ecbletus*, a Genus of Staphylinid Beetle
New to the Nearctic Region**
(Coleoptera : Staphylinidae)

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Ecbletus was originally described by David Sharp in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana: Insecta, Coleoptera*, vol. 1, pt. 2, suppl., p. 708. It was based on three specimens of a single species, *E. simplex*, from Panama, which was illustrated on plate 18, fig. 24. No other species has been described. The new species described here was collected in California by Frank E. Blaisdell over 50 years ago.

ECBLETUS Sharp

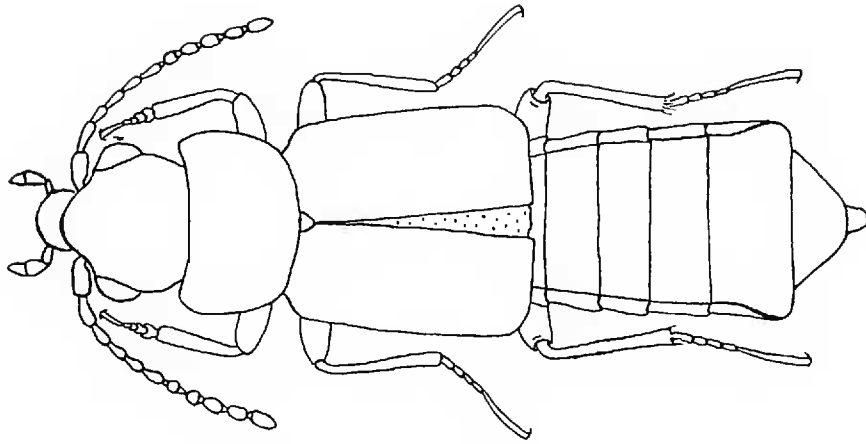
Form.—Small, parallel, not robust. Integument very finely sculptured, shining.

Head.—Orbicular, slightly narrowed behind the eyes, without a nuchal constriction. Eyes moderate, somewhat prominent. Antennae hardly incrassate; their fossae located in front of the eyes, above the bases of the mandibles, not under a ridge or prominence. Mandibles short, stout, curved, pointed at apex. Labrum transverse, narrowing rapidly from base to apex, which is broadly truncate. Maxillary palpi four-segmented; first segment short; second elongate, curved, widest at apex; third about as long as second but wider at apex; fourth almost as long as third, at base almost as wide as third, thence rapidly narrowing to the narrowly truncate apex. Inner lobe of maxilla not visible, outer lobe broad at apex, which is densely ciliate. Labial palpi three-segmented; first segment largest, others each narrower than preceding; all segments longer than wide. Ligula shallowly but acutely emarginate at apex. Gular sutures well separated, widely diverging behind. Infraorbital carina lacking.

Thorax.—Pronotum subquadrate. Prosternum moderate, its process short. Lateral prosternal sutures distinct. Hypomera delimited by a carina. Trochantin minute. Prosternal epimera not delimited by sutures. Mesosternum short, its process short, acute, extending a very short distance between the coxae. Metasternum large, its process short, acute, hardly extending between the coxae. Elytra quadrate, sutural stria very fine. Scutellum small. Anterior coxae large, prominent, transverse, extending to the hypomera, contiguous. Middle coxae large, contiguous. Posterior coxae transverse and somewhat triangular. Tibiae without spines except at apices. Tarsi five-segmented, posterior tarsi about as long as tibiae, first segment a little longer than second, second to fourth decreasing very little in length, fifth about as long as first four together.

Abdomen.—First five visible segments with paratergites. Fifth visible tergite a little longer than preceding. Tergites not impressed. First visible sternite without a small keel between the coxae. Sternites not constricted at base.

DISTRIBUTION.—This anomalous genus has been previously known only by the single species, *E. simplex* Sharp, which was based on



EXPLANATION OF FIGURE

Fig. 1. *Ecbletus leechi* Moore.

three specimens collected by Champion in Panama in the 1880's. Consequently, the single specimen of the new species found by Blaisdell in California is a very interesting addition to our fauna.

NOTES.—This genus belongs in the Phloeocharinae. In many characters it resembles members of the Pteroniinae, from which it can be easily separated by its prominent anterior coxae and relatively shorter elytra. Previously placed in the Phloeocharinae were *Rimulincola* and *Olisthearus*. The former has been removed to the Oxytelinae and the latter belongs in the Olisthaerinae.

***Ecbletus leechi* Moore, new species**

Color.—Head, pronotum, and abdomen dark piceus; appendages and elytra rufotestaceus, with the scutellar region clouded.

Head.—Head wider than long; surface evenly convex, very finely reticulate, and with a few almost imperceptible punctulae; a few scattered punctures and two long setae on either side behind the eyes. Surface beneath very finely, evenly reticulate. Eyes prominent, about as long as the tempora. Antennae slender, hardly incrassate, about as long as the head and pronotum; the first segment large, second almost as long and a little narrower than first, fourth to eighth decreasing slightly in length, eighth not longer than wide, ninth and tenth somewhat longer than wide, eleventh longer than tenth.

Thorax.—Pronotum transverse, apex slightly emarginate, sides and base arcuate, angles rounded, the entire border margined by a carina; surface evenly convex except for a very vague central impression in the basal fourth, finely reticulate, with scattered minute punctulae throughout. Under surface feebly reticulate. Prosternum with scattered setose punctures.

Elytra.—Elytra conjointly one-fourth longer than wide with the sides parallel and the angles rounded, the inner apical angle minutely so. Surface shining, minutely irregularly wrinkled throughout. Epipleura shining. Sutural stria very fine.

Abdomen.—Abdomen subparallel, widest at apex of fifth segment. First four segments subequal in length, fifth one-third longer than fourth. Surface above and beneath minutely reticulate, with very fine scattered punctures and very fine sparse pubescence. Side margins with long, coarse pubescence. Sternites unmodified.

Legs.—Femora elongate-oval, flattened dorsoventrally. Tibiae almost straight, slightly widened apically, finely pubescent and with a few moderate apical spines. Anterior tarsi with the first four segments moderately dilated; fifth slender, almost as long as the first four together. Middle and posterior tarsi with the first four segments short, decreasing slightly in length, fifth about as long as first four together.

Length.—2.5 mm.

Holotype.—Sex unknown. MOKEL HILL, CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, VII-18-10, Frank E. Blaisdell collector, in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

NOTES.—This species can be distinguished from the only other known species, *simplex*, by the eyes being about as long as the tempora and by the punctulae of the pronotum. In the latter species, the eyes are about one-half the length of the tempora and the pronotum is said to be impunctate.

It is a pleasure to name this interesting insect in honor of Hugh B. Leech of San Francisco to whom I am indebted for many favors.

Two New Species of *Macrurohelea* from Chile

(Diptera, Ceratopogonidae)

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Ingram and Macfie (1931, Dipt. Patagonia and S. Chile, part II, fasc. 1, p. 203) proposed the genus *Macrurohelea* for two species, the type species *M. caudata* Ingram and Macfie from southern Chile, and *M. thoracica* Ingram and Macfie from southern Argentina. In this genus the eyes are widely separated and in part finely pubescent, the legs are slender and unarmed, the fourth tarsomere is slightly bilobed, the fifth tarsomere is unarmed, and the female claws are small and equal. The wing venation is similar to that of *Stilobezzia*, with two radial cells present; the costa extends to about two-thirds of the wing length, the medial fork is petiolate, and the wing surface bears microtrichia but no macrotrichia. The female abdomen is uniquely modified distally,